has been charged with the interests of Russian subjects the Tufferies, 40 Russian priseners who had just arrived om Orleans, and who were to be sent on to the Rusche territory, having been exchanged in due course. Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, was staying at Meurice's

Motel, Paris, incognito.

The war steamer Mindello, with the King of Portugal, his brother and suite, accompanied by the steamship Seana luisa, left Southampton for Lisbon at 8 o'clock on merning of 9th inst. The King called at Osborne on route to take his farewell of the Queen and Prince Albert.

A letter from Cagliari, in the Italia e Popolo of Genoa, states that on the 23d ult. the Sardinian recruits of the 19th regiment revolted, took up arms, and attempted to here the gate of the barracks, with a view to return to mes. Order was, however, speedily restored, and the ringleaders arrested.

An awful explosion at Naples occurred in the Castel zovo, where percussion caps are made, on the 20th Ju-The entire building was blown up, and it is said that at least 200 persons have been buried in the debris. Fearing that another revolution had broken out, the solhers rushed to arms, whilst the inhabitants, imagining that an earthquake had happened, ran about in a frantic condition. The windows of the palace were broken, and there are grave shakings of the head whether this was not a grand conspiracy to extirpate the royal family. It is announced that for reasons of economy the Otto-man fleet is to be completely disarmed, with the exception of the steamers. The whole force, except the Mech-side, the Pecki Becan, an Egyptian frigate, a Tunisian corvette, and two smaller vessels, are at present in the

M. Bruil has completed a Spanish financial operation, which has been a long time in arrangement, having succecded in obtaining a loan of sixty millions of reals at Paris, (about £1,200,000,) through the agency of M.

Sir Moses Montefiore arrived in Jerusalem July 23, with, it was supposed, firmans authorizing the founda-tion of several charitable establishments for the Jews,

Experiments have been ordered at vincennes on an incendiary balloon of immense size, to see if it can be usefully employed at the siege of Sebastopol. A first experiment was made a few days ago; but the balloon, after being filled in the courtyard of the fortress, caught the towers in rising, and was torn open. On Monday the bal-loon was filled at the gasworks near the Barrière du Trêne, and was dragged by sixty soldiers to the Polygon but just as it arrived there it burst.

"wenty-five shocks of an earthquake were left at Broussa. Abd-el-Kadir is sick. Liverpool letters announce the failure of Latham Bro

thers, in the Buenos Avres trade, with liabilities for

A subscription to buy a freehold landed estate for the Ragian family is rapidly filling up. £6,000 are already subscribed, mostly in sums of £100 each, from the no-

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg state that busicess goes on quietly on a reduced scale, and that the ex-changes are steady and the funds well supported. Nothing can be gleaned from these letters as to the state of

pinion on the war.

The Liverpool cotton market was reported steady at previous rates. Breadstuffs dull and lower, and weather again favorable. Money tighter. Consols 91. American critics quiet, mostly unchanged.

The market for American securities is reported by D. Bell, Son & Co., London, as steady. Transactions have been on a limited scale, and prices have undergone n

material change:—

Waited States 6 per cent bonds, 1868... 106 a 108

Do. 6 per cent inscribed stock... 105 a 107

Mass. 5 per cent sterling bonds, 1867.8... 103 a 195

Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds... 91 a 93

Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds... 91 a 80

Pennsylvania 5 per cent sonds, 1877... 85 a 84

Do. 5 per cent bonds, 1877... 85 a 85

Do. 6 per cent bonds, 1886... 89½ a 90

Chanada 6 per cent sterling bonds, 1876... 114 a 114

NYork Cen. R. R. 7 per cent con blc... 1864... 95 a 95

Do. 6 per cent not convertible, 1883... 82 a 84

N. Y. & Erie 7 per cent, 1st mortgage, 1867.100 a 102

Do. do. 2d mort., con blc, 1859... 96 a 92

Do. do. 2d mort., 1883... 88½ a 83 | S. Y. & Erie 7 per cent, 1st mortgage 1867, 100 a | Fo. do. do. do mort, con ble, 1859 90 a | Fo. do. do mort, 1883, 883g a | Fo. do. convertible, 1862, 80 a | Fo. do. Sinking fund, 1875, 813g a | Fo. do. Sinking fund, 1875, 813g a | Fo. do. Sinking fund, 1875, 90 a | Fo. prec Land bonds, 1860, 84 a | Fo. prec Land bonds, 1860, 84 a | Fo. prec Land bonds, 1860, 90 a | Fo. prec Land bonds, 1863, 80 a | Fo. pre

Loxbox, August 10, 1855.
The War-the Army Will Winter in the Crimea-A Question of Presige—The Hongo Affair—Foreign Legions— The Empress Inciente—Count Montenolin—King Bonva —Rachel Leaves for New York—An American Joseph

In default of important intelligence from the seat of war or any great news of especial interest, I send you today a sort of ella podrida of political and other news. The telegraph from the camp before Sebastopol brings

the stereotyped phrase, "Nothing new before Sebasto pol. 11 is true private letters speak of immense preparations, of formidable butteries which are to destroy the remnant of the Russian feet, and of a grand attack about the middle of August. But it is better to wait for event instead of anticipating them. So much is certain affied armics expect to winter in the Crimea. Wooden buts have been ordered for them. There are rumors affect of the projected "raising of the siege." I do not believe them, and I am pretty well informed. It is a question of who can hold out longest; and if Louis Napoeen is not shot or does not die, he will not knock un ter to the Czar. Schastopol must be taken, coate qui conte, If the allies retire and raise the slege, they los mense prestige in the Hast, and the Russians will gain in proportion. The French have fortified Kamiesch so as make it impregnable; and they have, moreover, a large fortified camp at Masiak. Reinforcements of every de cription, in men, gunboats, powder, balls, shells &c. are going out daily from England, as well as from France, and this does not look like the raising of the siege.
It is a pity the Turks were not sent to Asia long since

In the Crimea they have done acthing but murch and counter-murch. There is a report, but it requires confirmation, that General Muraviell, with 35 000 Russians. attacked the entrenched cump of the Turks near Ears, and was defeated by the said Turks under General Wil

According to the last advices from the Baltie the allied squadrons had assembled off the island of Nargen, and were preparing to bombard Helsingfors. The corresnce respecting the Hango affair is still carried on between the English and Russian authorities. The Russian government refuses to give un Lieut. Geneste and his fellow prisoners.

So we shall have a Swiss, a German, an Halian, and a Spanish legion. General Prim will have command of the latter. The Queen of England yestersky reviewed the foreign German legion at Thorneliffe, near Dover. In a few days Parillament will be prorogued, and Queen Vic-toria, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and suite, proceed to Paris to return the visit of the Emperor and Empress to London. Tusy say the Empress is enceinle, loud de bon this time, but there have been so many false alarms, that until it is a fait accompli, people are incredulous. An heir to the Empire though it might not please Prince Napolecu, the actual Pre-ident of the Paris exhibition, (heir presumptive) might obvinte a civil war in France. A document has recently appeared in the Paris papers puporting to having been seized among the papers of General Ello, the Spanish Carlist General, it purports to be a communication from him to Count Montemolio, eldest son of Don Carlos, and claimant of the Spanish throne. The document reveals a sort of secret condition between the Russians, the Carlosts and the Legitimists of France. The latter declare the document to be a fabricotion, whilst the editor of the Constitutionael, in which paper it first appeared, declares that the whole of it is in the handwriting of General Elio, and that the origin mal document is in the possession of the French government. It is clear that one of the two parties con

Letters from Naples give a deplorable account of the tyranny exercised by King Bombs over his subjects. Shut up in his fortress of Gaeta, which bristles with our non, he allows his director of police, one Mazza, to oppress the people. The instinade has been established, and a respectable merchant received one hundred stown for having spoken disrespectfully of the police. It life is despaired of. This act of tyranny has created a great sensation. Any person who wears a beard, or a

The formation of an Italian Legiou hav girso great ambrage, not to say, alarmed, Austria. The Legion will assemble at Novara, in Picdmont, from which town there is a railway to Genon. It is expected that all the refugees will join it. Radetzky has demanded more troops. This will reach you about the same time as Rachel, the celebrated French tragediene. She has been per-

forming here at St. James theatre.

season is, in fact, over, the parks empty, and London out of town. Half London will be at Paris next week. TA sort of American Joseph Ady has been doing the good Londoners lately, offering them something to their

advantage (on pre-payment of a guinea) respecting the settlement of claims on the United States. I enclose you the details, as it may be well to show him up at New York.

mands the Russians in Asia, has been received to-day. It is dated 11th July. He has made a reconnaisance of Kars, and some skirmishing had taken place, to the advantage of the Russians. The Presse, of Vienna, denies that the Dowager Empres

of Russia has addressed a letter to the Archduchess Sophia of Austria, supplicating Austrian aid. The state-ment of the existence of this letter was made in the

Paris correspondence of the Times.

The Paris papers of this day (Friday) are very severe upon Lord John Russell. Had Lord John been in the opposition, it would have passed; but it must be remem ered that Lord John was all along a Cabinet Minister and he now gives utterance entirely in disaccordance with the policy of the government of which he formed part. Palmerston's reply is given at length by all the Paris papers. Palmerston, who is a wag, did not omit the opportunity of giving a coup de Jarnae to his excolleague, whom he styled the "recent great advocate

for war."

The Queen yesterday reviewed the Swiss and German foreign legions, near Dover,
Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow.

Our Paris Correspondence.
PARIS, August 6, 1855. PARIS, August 6, 1855.
The Foreign Enlistment Question—Difference in the Tone of Lord Palmerston to America and the Small German Sates—Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris—Order of the Arrangements for her Reception—Carlist and Legitimist Intrigues—Discovery of a Curious Political Document— Overtures to Russia to Support a Carlist Insurrection in Spain, de., de.

tries for service in the war, and more especially with reference to the grave inconveniences which have result-ed from such attempts in the United States for the Eng-lish government and its consular agents, is the subject of animadversion in the Assembles Nationals. Lord Palmerston, it is observed, had deferred to the representa tions and remonstrances of the United States, so far eve as to have consented to give up the establishments at Halifax and in Nova Scotia for the reception and enlist-ment of recruits, because it was urged by the American government that it would be a provocation to a direct violation of the laws of their country. But, adds the

There was in the language of the first Minister of England, when speaking to the small States of Germany, or addressing the powerful republic of the United States, a difference which will escape no one. On the shores of the Weser and the Elbe he is absolute; his tone has something decided, and contrasts in a very clear manner with the moderation and circumspection which te thinks proper to employ on the other side of the Atlantic. This difference of language and of conduct is explained to us, in part, by an article of the Tixes on the very day when the incident to which we refer took place in the House of Commons.

The article refervel to contioned the government on

The article referred to cautioned the government on their policy at all times, and the more so during the present war; and likewise mentioned the great necessity o keeping on good terms with the United States.

The Emperor on Saturday drove up to the Exhibition in a private phaeton, and without any other attendant than the usual pair of grooms. His Majesty went through several of the galleries, and left after a visit of two hours. He remarked, that now, at all events, France was true to herself again, and had such an Exhibition as the world had never before seen. On visiting the Imperial boudoir, which is now to be that assigned to the Queen of England on her ensuing visit, his Majesty suggested

a few tasteful afterations.

When the Queen of Sheba bethought herself of going to witness the beauty of Jorusalem and the glory and wisdom of Solomon, I dare say the sons of Israel were pro-portionably impressed with the honor, and full of flat tering speeches on the greatness and dignity of the royal lady who condescended to make such a pilgrinage; but no liomeric strains have handed down in noble hexameters a record of them. There will be no such lack here All things have mightily gone ahead since even Aga-memon lived; he found a poet to draw his portrait for posterity, and now, instead of one, there are a thousand sons of song ready to chant the virtues of princes, or by a dexterous rythm to make their vices represent the virtues they should have. Paris is ringing from end to end with joy because John Bull's little Queen is coming. Everybody is dancing and capering about trem pillar to post to secure places for themselves and their friends to catch a peep at the royal entree on the 18th. Another instance that the occasion, and not the pageant, makes the show. Probably Prince Napoleon's Fresidential entry from Strasburg, when the crown of the empire was temptingly rolling at his feet, was as splendid a thing of the kind as could be improvised. The sun nevershore on a more noble pageant. On the entry of France, horse and foot and heavy artillery, was never more filly represented. Never did such a cortege manouvre on an area so superb. The width of the Boulevard, from the Strasburg station, the lofty and well fashioned houses, the brilliancy of the atmosphere, the gallant bearing of Napoleon as monarch of all he surveyed, as he bestrode his gay charger and rode far ahead of every guard or attendant, was really a sight, and the club, trades and societies in and about Paris, with their respective bauners and costumes, added gaiety and richness to the scene, as, with trumpets and music, and the spirit-stirring drum, the procession moved along. But those well fashioned houses were closed, and no epen window revealed a crowd of cager heads and waving handserchiefs, no groating root, quivering under a load of spectators, added emberance and real vulgar, honest, natural life to what was going on. With the empire at his feet, with the most beautifut capital the world erer saw in the hollow of his hand—with no lout spot on his princely escutcheon, and all the world her fore him-Napoleon entered Paris a stranger. No man shouted God bless him; no man preferred to look on him more than as the gallant carbines who, clad in brass and heavily laden, passively trotted under the agglis of France. The shouting, if shouting there were, came from a verceant heavil, and Napoleon really mortified, exclaimed as he reached the Tuileries, "The people of France. The shouting the shall speak, and loudy too, befo and with joy because John Bull's little Queen is coming. Everybody is dancing and capering about

neighbor.

In ecotege on leaving the Strasburg railway, will follow the line of the Poulevards as far as the Rue de la Paix—will pass down that street into the Rue de Rivoli, and go roand the old and new Louvre. "Ma foi," said a Frenchman, "viest comme le burg gran." The Queen will enter the Tuileries by the Quay, and stopthere for a short time to receive the members of the imperial family, the aministers and the principal dignitaries of State. The cartiege will afterwards proceed across the garden of the Tuileries, and follow the avenue of the Change Elysics and the new Boulevard de l'Imperatrice, as har as the lake in the Rois de Boulegne. There, a short halt will take place, in order to allow the cavalry to form the line as far as St. Cloud. The palace at St. Good, will, as been stated, be occupied by the Queen and Prince alias been stated, be occupied by the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Emperor and Empress sojourn at Villeneause Letage—culy divided from the palace of St. Cloud, by the park. In addition to the National Guard and the irouse of the line, there will be 6,000 early under areas. Lord Charqued in Granuffle and Lord Lau-downe accompany the Queen.

The arvival in Patis is fixed for Saturday, the 18th. There is to be no fole of any kind on the Sanday. Two theattical sepresentations are to be given at St. Cloud, one by the company of the Theatre Francais, and the other to the try masse. There will also be two state representations, one at the grand opera, when the place which the Frince of Saxe Coburg-Gotta (boothes followed by a fee and as I have said before, though not as now by special authority, extensive illuminations will take place at Verseilles. The grand water works, proceded by at least an equally grand durine, followed by a fee and as I have said before, though not as now by special authority, extensive illuminations will take place at Verseilles. The grand water works, proceded by at least an equally grand durine, followed by a fee and a fee have said before, though not as now by speci ighbor. The correge on leaving the Strasburg railway, will fel w the line of the Poulevards as far as the Rue de la

corn a select sew.) will commemorate the day's auspicious event, followed by a fee in the State operations. A review in the Chang de Mars, and a grand hunt at Fontainbleau will wind up.

The Constitutional publishes a very curious document, in a political scase, which it declares was intely found at one of the houses belonging too Carlitt refugee, the owner of which was removed by order of the French government into the interior of France, from the Spanish frontiee.

If is a report, dated the 24th of November, 1834, from Landon, and addressed to Caunt Montemolin by a General high in his service, and purposes to margie a conversation which passed between M. d'Decars and Prince Gortschafed, at Vienna, relative to the opportuneness or carding an incorrection in Spain.

The following is an analysis:—M. d'Escars waited on the Prince with a letter from Count de Moniemella for the Emperor of Russia, and on banding it in, made the romark that it was a confirmation of the negotiation consucated by the Count de Chambord with him, the Prince. This latter invasibately replied that there must be some mistake in the imatice, as the Count de Chambord had not spoken to him in any way; that the Duk de L—had certainly spoken of spanish affairs as a matter in which took given in the matter, but the the prince, was not certain whether he ought to receive it.

If d. M. d'Escars know what its contents were? M. d'Escars regulied that he really coal not say; but that he that it was a confirmation of the negotiation consumenced by the count de Chambord with him, the Frince." This latter investible prepised that there must be some mistake in the matter, as the Count de Chambord had not spoken to kim in any way, that the Bude de Landou certainly speken of spanish affairs as a matter in which he took great interest; but what he said was merely a conversation, and could not be in any way considered a negotiation. As to the letter, he, the prince, was not certain whether he ought to receive it.

Fid M. d'Escars know what its contents were? M. d'Escars replied that he really could not say, but that he imagined it must give details of the situation of Spain, so as to demonstrate to the Carr the great utility of effecting a diversion in that quarter. Prince Goreshaloff them said, that he consented to receive the letter, but only as a matter of courtery, nothing more.

A diversion in Spain, he said, would certainly be of use, but parties serve very apt to descrive themselves, and a rising p Secia graph be after all nothing but og:

The Facer contains an amount ement precisely similar, but it expresses the opinion that the ministerial place will express says that the Euperor of the French has assured M. Olozaga, the Spain has Ambassador, that not only will be cause the French has assured M. Olozaga, the Spain has Ambassador, that not only will be cause the French has assured M. Olozaga, the Spain has the ministerial place will expresses the opinion that the

ting fire to a heap of straw, which would soon burn itself out. M. d'Escars observed, that an advance of a few millions of francs would soon prove whether a rising in spain, at the present magnent, was not the burning of something more than a heap of straw.

Prince Gortschalodf replied that Russis, being engaged in a contest with all Europe, had the greatest need to husband her resources. M. d'Ebcars admitted the justice of the remark, but insinuated that when Russis was spending her money by hundreds of millions, the five, or six, or seven which was required for the rising of Spain, would make but little difference. Prince Gortschasoff replied that he had not received any instructions on the point, and concluded by repeating that he only took charge of the letter as an act of courtesy.

M. d'Escars finding it unavailing to insist farther, took his leave, and proceeded to London to inform General Cabrera of the result of the interview.

The report then goes on to dwell on the impossibility of obtaining money and sugnests the idea of the Count de Montemolin, the Count de Chambord, the Duke of Medena, the Duchess of Berri, General Cabrera, and other legitimists subscribing, according to their means, in order to enable the first attempt at insurrection in Spain to be made. The funds thus found were then to be deposited with some banker worthy of confidence, in the hope of afterwards raising a loan; but the names of the French party were not to appear in the matter. The report concludes by saying that it has been decided amongst the Count de Montenolia's principal partisms; first, that he was not to leave Naples at that moment, no advantage being likely to arise from that step; second, that as to money, they could not do anything at that moment; and third, that with respect to provoking a rising in Spain, all that was then to be effected was to organize the plans and prepare the necessary leaders, Cabrera himself agreeing to look to that part of the enterprise.

The publication of matter of this kind at the present

Paris, Aug. 9, 1855.

Political Gossip of the Paris Saloms—A General War

before October Predicted—Intensity of French Hostility to

Austria—All Italy Ripe for Revolution—Alloyed Overtures of the French Legitimists to Russia to Promote a

Revolution in Spain—I enial of the Statement by Some of

the Parties Implicated—Incendiary Baltoon for Schatopol—Spain About to Join the Anglo-French Alliance,

and Send a Military Contingent to the Fact, de.

There is an under current of excite-unit inst now in

There is an under current of excitement just now in colitical circles, which presents a striking contrast to the late stagnation. Whenever Austria is mentioned a whose position renders them slow to speak.

whose position renders them slow to speak.

At a ministerial soirse last night, one of the Princes
(I am compelled to speak vaguely, if I hope to be useful)
said, "Marshal, it cannot last; the war is as surely
running its course and discharging itself into the broad waters of opinion, as the mountain terrent flows toward "Cela se peut, mon Prince," was the only

But, go where you will, everybody's head seems turned to the same point. "Well, but what does Madame la Marquise know," I said to a lady, who never lets a thread of the political skein fall to the ground without giving it a twist round her jewelled finger, "that she speaks so authoritatively on this new feeture in our great was authoritatively on this new feature in our great war drama?" "I know this," was her answer, "that all italy is ripe for a rise. I know that, as late as the 25th of July, Marshal Radetsky wrote to the Austrian Minister that the Emperor was already smoking, and would shortly, without the most energetic precautions, be in a blaze. I have a letter in my pocket," she continued, "from an officer high in rank in Ra army, which says we expect a general war, far advanced is the antumn is, before October."

I give you such gossip for what it is worth. I can only

add that the source from which it comes cannot be impugned. More I am not at liberty to say. In the army pugned. More I am not at liberty to say. In the army
the same impression prevails. "At length," said an officer
of the Guides to me this morning—one of the Emperor's
body guard—"we are to have a dash at Austria. The hatred which, as Frenchmen, we have to that power, it is
difficult for you Saxon gentlemen to comprehend. We
consider them our natural enemies, and it is against
Austrians chiefly that we desire most of all to carry the
young eggles of France. War with Austria is an appeal
to our national chipage; it is the eye of the Pole the to our national chivalry, it is the cry of the Pole, the Hungarian, the Croat, the Italian. The discordant ele ments of that empire, existing only by balancing the ha-tred of one portion of its subjects against the other, will disselve like a mist before the flash of the French arms, and the ray of national feeling which will everywhere beam upon our standard. "Well but," I remarked, "you do not mean that France is abou to declare war upon Austria." "I mean this," said he "that Austria cannot stand still; she believes her preser valion depends upon her nipping in the bud the aspira-tions, hopes, purposes, plots and associations which are everywhere hissing, bubbling and ready to explode be neath her. She believes that unless ahe herself lay-the axe to the root of the tree, and causes it to fall from her, such a portentous storm is brewing, such a hurri-cane threatening, that it will be torn up, and crush in its fall all who may stand near—she believes, therefore, that she must interfere, that now is the time, when Russia occupies the attention of France—and the moment she does so," said be, "no matter what the state of the present war, all France will rise en masse to bid the Emperor-n nuwilling instrument-fall upon her. Recollect our af fairs with Russia have caused no extraordinary drain apon our troops—we have only to say the word, that Austria, by her blind oppression, compels us to rush to the defence of Italy—of that Italy which was the appendage of the first Empire—and you will see such a relly, such enthusiasm among the

MONSIETS IN RIDACTEUR: August 7, 1855.

hands of it; and the Count of Escars has the following:—

Mossielb le Ridatter:—

It was only on my arrival to-day in Paris, that I heard of a letter which you had published on the subject of a conversation which I was said to have had with Prince Gortschafoff at Vienna. It is perfectly true, that on going from Naples to Vienna, whither I was called on business connected with the interests of Mme. Cheara, Count de Montemolin sid me the honor to charge me with a letter to deliver to Prince Gortschakoff. That was the only object of my visit to the Prince. The Count de Chambord and the Duke de Levis were completely strangers to the affair, and whatever may have been the purely nor official part which i took in the matter. I formally repet the intentions which have been attributed to me, and energetically protest against the msimmifons expressed in the concluding part of your article, as being as far from my heart as from the truth. I hope, sir, that you will give this letter insection, and beg you to accept, etc., and anstrian lady, whose father was Ambassador from Austria to the fourt of Naples. The Constitutionnel, however sticks roundly to its fest, and was a more time to was disclaimers. "We confine ourselves to observing that the document to which they refer, and of which we gave an exact translation, is from beginning to end in the handwriting of General Elie, and was sented with his other papers in June, 1833." General Ello was Count Montemolin's most intimate adherent.

An incendiary balloon of lamense mae, destined to be employed in the siege of Sebastopol, has been ordered to be employed in the siege of Sebastopol, has been ordered to be exprimented on at Vincenness. A first experimentation at Vincenness. A first experimentation as works near the Eureire du trone, and dwas to be experimented on at Vincenness. A first experimentation is suited in the courty-and of the fortress, caught the towers on rising, and was torn open. On Monday, after being repaired, it was filled at the gas works near the Eureire

A piece of ground of 328 metres, forming the corner of the Flace de l'Hotel de Ville and the Quai Pelletier, was sold yesterday for 164,100 fr., being more than 500 fr. the square nectre, which is the highest price yet obtained on similar sales.

The Madrid journals of the 3d are interesting. The

on similar issues. The Madrid journals of the 3d are interesting. The Expose says:

We suppose that the reader will be surprised to learn that the government has taken a decisive step in the grave question of the East. The Council of Minis ers has decided on an alliance, obeysive and defensive, with France, England and Turkey. Yesterday this communication was made by telegraph to the respective governments. The Duke de la Victoria and the Minister of Foreign Affairs left Madrid at an early hour yesterday norving for the Escurial, to communicate the ministerial decision to her Majesty.

It is said that one of the first consequences of the alliance will be the despatch of an army of 25,000 men to the Criona, and the engagement on the part of the Western Powers to support the Spanish government in every way against the enemies who may attempt to overthrow it. As the question of the alliance comprises others of subsidies and levies of men, it will be submitted to the Cortes.

to secure windows and convenient points for observing the entrance of the grand-daughter of George III. into the French capital. Many Americans have come in from all parts of the Continent for the express purpose. They spend money with a lavish hand; and in luxury of dress and style of disposition, nobly compete the palm with the Farisians. I speak, of course, of the ladies, for the gratilemen are chiefly conspicuous for wearing a greater degree of beard than their neighbors, and indusing in a lasses faire mode of dress to which the Farisian gentleman does not approach. The ladies, it is needless to say, are amore popular than their husbands, brothers, or fathers.

BERTIE.

Our Vienna Correspondence. Vienna, August 6, 1855.

Restrictions Taken Off the Importation of Russian Corn in-to the Austrian Province of Galicia—Importance of the Measure to Both Countries—The Blockade of the Black Sea about to be Frustrated by Yankoe Ingenity—The Old Story of the Lion and the Lamb—Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, Concluded between the Crar and the Chinese Em-peror—Military Strength of Russia—Commercial News, de., de. The order was received at the Russian border Custon

House at Michalaloncie, on the 25th inst., to the effect that corn was to be allowed to pass freely into the Austhat corn was to be allowed to pass freely into the Austrian province of Galicia. In accordance with this privilege, a large number of wagons, mostly laden with wheat, arrived on the boundary the next day, and numerous willing purchasers were found. It is hoped and believed that the transit of grain will be permitted to take place at other points as well. The advantage is necessarily great to Russia, as a means is thereby afforded by of patiting and of the control of great to Russia, as a means is thereby afforded her of getting rid of some of her superabundance of corn, which she is no longer enabled to ship for exportation per the Baltic or Black Sea ports.

To Austria the boon is great, as the province of Galicia has suffered much of late from the scarcity of provisions which has been brought about by the large number o troops which have been quartered there, and the people are suffering a degree of poverty, and the miseries de-

pendent upon it, such as can hardly be believed.

It is generally understood that a number of American agents have lately arrived at Galatz, for the purpose of making an arrangement respecting the transfer of the products of Southern Russia by the Danube to Vienna, by which means it is hoped that a great part of the damage which has been sustained by the blockade of the Black Sea ports will be compensated. Whether the ef-fect will be such as is believed by the sanguine, it is of course at present impossible to say; but it is not proba-ble that any means will be found to effect the conveyance of goods without incurring an enormouse expense. Austria, no doubt, will exert herself to the utmost to turn the current of Russian commerce through her ound dominions, and will spare no pains to accomplish that which has to a certainty proved a temporary gain, and may turn out in future to be a lasting profit. As far as the war has at present gone, she seems to be the only party who has obtained any great advantage, for not only does it appear that she is likely to become to some ex-tent the high road for Russian commerce, but it mu t not be forgotten that she holds the Principalities, which must be considered as a material guarantee to ensure her

great sale. Wheat kept its price. Indian corn sold well Wool much sought. Oil lively. Rice unchanged. Crush ed sugar somewhat higher, en account of a scantiness of the supply. Little doing in the other articles.

# MADRID, Aug. 3, 1855.

rament of the Corles-Operation of the Bill for the Sale of Church Property-The Carlists-Napol-m III. and the Spanish Government—Rumor of a Spanish Cau-tingcal being about to be Raised for the Crimea—Fearful Ravages of the Cholera—Whole Villages Desolated—Proc peets of a Firmine, &c. I send you a letter of but little political interest, seeing

that there is nothing particular in that way to commu cate this week. The Cortes suspended their sessions, as I told you, and the deputies went off to their provinces. where the argent cares of their families, under the pre-

sent choicric circumstances, claimed their attention.

The Cabinet follows its slow and folloome march, as
the heat of August had stupified its members. Ti emission of treasury bills for the loan is going on, and also the announcements of the sale of the hands of the clergy, in spite of the efforts made to impede them by frightening the consciences of purchasers. The law executed, and priests, bishops and sacristans are forced The various little bands of Carlists which from time to

time make their appearance along the Pyrences, or in other provinces, are exterminated instantly by the activi vigilance of the troops or the national militia. The spostelical party is desperate, seeing that neither its gold nor its intrigues are sufficient to kindle the civil war. The harrassed and routed chieftains seek their safety in flight, or die, shot to death in a square of soldiers.

Napoleon III., having come to Biarritz, a little place for bathing near the Spanish frontier, it was decided in Council of Ministers, that Zabala, the Minister of State, should go to compliment him, on the part of the government, for his co-operation in the extermination of the Carlist faction, not permitting them to penetrate into Spain by the French frontier. When Zabala arrived at Biarritz Na

Prench frontier. When Zabala arrived at Biarritz, Napoleon was not there, having left, in fact, just as the Spanish Minister was about to arrive. There are those who see in this a vebuff. I do not thus consider it, final much as Zabala is also a relation of the Empress Eugenia, and there is no reason, apparently, for any disagreement with us.

All these days our press is occupied with the report which is going the rounds, to the effect that the lengths and French governments had askee from our a body of Spanish troops to march to the clinea. The lact is generally denied, saying that no proposition of this kind in our to this time, been presented to our government; a lall with one voice raise a thundering clamor against the idea, which might perhaps come to be a reality, believing it—and jurily so—a thing most prejudicial to a, ain, which could never gain any advantage in the war of the Fast, since the honor of the triumph against Russia acough to attend to be interior without going to break her lances without honor or profit, transporting her seldiers to the tomb of the Crimea. This government would commit a marked piece of tolly, if, in the native of this proposal, it should allow itselt to be left by the none wherever these allies please—from whom Spain has received not a lew zlights and grievances, especially as in this bloody game the only ones who would gain by eximing would be the allies. Let them go ahead, and may the Good of Armies give the victory to whom he pieces. If our government should access to a demand of this kind, let it be understood that it has against 11 the epinion of the whole country.

The state of the public bealth in Spain goes from bad to worse. All the journals of the provinces are full of disconsolate news. In every part the terrible cholera is taking his walk, and exercising this disastrous influence; in every part there are scene of mourning; and the reigning calamity has deponited many (flage, which have seen their inhabitants fall by hundreds daily. In one village near Madrel, t

demic or have fied dismayed. Nevertheless, in the midst of so much misfortune, the authorities go promptly to the relief of the points attacked, carrying aid of all kinds, animating all the world, and showing a bold face to so much desolation. Charity has taken possession of many persons, who go personally from place to place, succoring with their property and their care the unhappy villages attacked. One rich man of Almeria, who has lost all his family in the epidemic, has opened his great granaries to the poor, giving all the wheat and other grains which they contained; he has sent three thousand dollars to Granada, and put fourteen thousand dollars at the disposition of the authorities. These acts of charity need no comment, but they contrast strongly with the large-sees of isabella II., Queen of the Spains, who gave five hundred dollars to Granada, and some old linen to the hospitals.

hospitals.

In Madrid the cholera exists, but it is insignificant, in fact, taking into consideration the number of the population.

# THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL-LATEST DES-PATCHES.

General Simpson telegraphs:—Since my despatch of the 24th I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army.

Prince Gorischakoff writes:—Nothing of importance is going on. The vigor of the (Russian) fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is

Gen. Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made night sortic on the Woronzoff road, as far as the checana defrice, but were repulsed without trouble.

sier telegraphs:—Nothing of interest to commu-The enemy has not undertaken anything against inches. Some cases of cholera have re-appeared. TURKISH CAMP ABOVE KAMARA.

TURKISH CAMP ABOVE KAMARA.

Letters of date the 28th July, mention that the French camp on the Tchernaya, as well as the Turkish and Sardinian contingents, had been kept for some days on the alert, in consequence of a report that the Russians were about to attack the Tchernaya line. The alawm, however, passed off. The Sardinians continue to occupy Tchergoun, which they have strongly fortified; the French and English cavalry, and, recently, a Turkish detachment, are in the valley of Baidar.

SEA OF AZOFF.

A despatch is published as follows in the Paris papers:

News has been received, via Vienna, from Taganrog, dated 25th of July. Taganrog had been bombarded for some days by the allied ships. An English steam-sloop had got on shore, and was burned by the Russians, but the crew escaped.

The town of Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azoff, had been again bombarded. The damage done by the allies is considerable.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

tent the high road for Russian commerce, but it may not be forgotten that she holds the Principalities, which must be considered as a material guarantee to ensure her passession of a part of the spoil in case a division of Turkey be ever destined to take place. All parties must gree that she has played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed that the has played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the card and the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the death of the she has been played her cards exceedingly well. It was a proposed to the played to the propose of investigation of the played to the played to the propose of investigation of the played to the propose of investi

momentarily expected, and the allied admirals were adopting every precaution that could insure success to their enterprise.

The squadron under Rear-Admiral Raynes is destined to remain before Constadt, and to hold in check the Russian fleet assembled under the protecting cannon of the granite forts. A considerable degree of discontent had been expressed by the officers and men of the blockading squadron at being thus deprived of the opportunity of earning distiluction and promotion before Sweborg. It must, however, be taken into consideration by these gallant sailors, that in enforcing the strict blockade of the Russian fleet they are contributing largely to the success of their comrades, and that it is not impossible that, encouraged by the absence of the main body of the Allied fiect, the Grand Duke Constantine may attempt a diversion in favor of the menaced Russian positions.

The gun and mortar boats attached to the division before Constadt had concentrated on the 3lst ult. at Nargen, where were anchored the Allied vessels which were to take part in the approaching operations. These consisted of seventeen British screw line-of-battle ships and steamers, with the necessary hospital ship and magnatine store vessels, besides fiften gun-boats and sixteen mortar vessels, whilet five screw line-obstite ships and steamers, and five mortarvessels, with one gun boat, represented the flag of our gallant ally. The mortar vessels and gun boats, besides having recrited an additional armament of heavy calibre, had been painted a gray color, in the view of deadening the exactitude of the enemy's aim. The plan moditated by Admiral Dundas was, as a matter of course, complete by ignored in the feet, but it is not to be premised that a direct attack on the forts of Sweaberg or Helsingdors is contemplated. The more recent inspections of those places have convinced the allied commanders of the featly ignored in the feet, but it is not to be premised that a direct attack on the forts of Sweaborg or Helsingfors is continuplated. The more recent inspections of those places have convinced the allied commanders of the feasibility of a plan which will probably be carried into execution. In the vicinity of the harbor in question rise a cluster of small islefs, which face the town and forts of Helsingfors. These islands, too numerous to be fortified, as is the case in Cronstadt, have been left undefended by the enemy, and to attain a footing on one or several of them will be a task of easy execution to the Allies. The heavy guas and mortars of the fleet will probably be landed on these positions, and the town of Helsingfors destroyed, even if the forts which defend it are not levelled to the ground. We anticipate a glorious success in Finland, and the casy triumph of Bomasund will, we are convinced, be surpassed this year before "weaborg and Helsingfors."

THE WHITE SEA.

Bussian accounts of the movements of the allied squadron in the White Sea are published. On the 9th of July an English steamer approached the village of Liamitsa in the Onega district, and sent ashere four boats with a "white and red fag," but the inhabitants fired upon the beats and caused them to return to the steamer, which then fived for three hours upon the place. Two boats again attempted to land, but were again compelled to retire. Next noming the steamer put to sea. Most of the English shells fell without bursting, and the peasants picked up above fifty. The village was not much damaged.

On the 18th June an English steamer called at the island of Solovets, and carried off some sheep, and on the 20th two steamers sent ashore a boat at the Kouzoff islands, to carry off some reindeer. On the 14th July an English steamer loaded a schooner belonging to a monastery in the Gulf of Onega with firewood and furniture and took it away.

ASIA.

ASIA.

THE SIEGE OF KARS.

Letters from kars are to July 14. There is no truth in the report of the expedition of Schampi against Tedis. Fetween the 7th and 14th, frequent engagements took place between the advance posts near Kars. On the 10th the Russians made a strong recommisance and an unsuccessful attack against Kars Dagh, and on the 11th made an equally unsuccessful recommisance upon Tehakmak, On the 12th they proceeded in the direction of Erzeroum, leaving but an advanced guard within view of Kars; but on the 13th again approached the city with all their forces divided into three columns, one of which formed the reserve. After vainly endeavoring to draw the Ottoman troops out of their enternehments, by keeping just beyond the range of their guns, the Russians returned in the evening to their tenny. Sherib fasha had abandoned his stores to the Russians, between Kars and Erzeroum.

The alfee are deunedishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wish of the Circassians.

Cen. Vivian has gune to select a landing phase for troops near Eatoum.

Other Pacha is appointed Commander-in-chief of the Torkish arroy in Asia Minor.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

RUSSIAN CHROTLAR TO FRENDLY POWERS.

The following is a copy of the Russian circular to triendly powers on the above subject:

Sr. Persessens, July 24, 1855.

The circular of the 28th of April (May 10) informed the imperial missions and consulates in what terms the blockade of the Russia ports in the Gulf of Finland had been notified at Port Eglig. Its object, was to warn the

traders of friendly States of the change which, according to the declaration of the English Parliament, appeared to have taken place in the resolutions of the British government relative to enemy's property on board neutral vessels. The English government thought it on the eccasion to address on the 6th of June a circular to its agents abroad. It does not confine itself to restifying an interpretation which we would have been the first to acknowledge if there had been a misapprehension; but it attaches suppositions thereto little worthy of a government, especially in time of war.

The circular of the 6th of June was published in the public journals. We should have passed it over in sience, like many other official and semi-official declarations directed against Russia with intentions more or less hostile, but the British agents received instructions to communicate it officially to the governments to which they are accredited, and this makes it obligatory upon us to explain ourselves towards friendly governments who do not refuse to grant some confidence to our words, and to the intentions of the Imperial Cabinet.

The English government dwells upon two points in our circular of the 28th of April. We therein said:

It An English Rovey, with a fing of truce, has notified at Port Baltic that foreign vessels—that is to say, neutral vessels—which were there might leave the port, but only in ballastjer with cargoes not Russian property.

2d. Pelug asked whether the vessels which might leave on the faith of that notification would be allowed to depart freery, without the risk of being stopped by cruisers they might meet at sea, the English Envoy declared that he could not answer for it, as it might be very possible that the English Admiral should make other arrangements later.

In replying to the first point the English ministry changes, perhaps inadvertantly, the word "Russian property" into "Russian produce (rye and gia) have received permission to leave to their respective destinations, which they have done. Now, a

lic the order in virtue of which that officer fulfilled his mission.

We have no reason to grant less confidence to the veracity of our authorities than the British government grants to that of the officers of the English navy. The prohibition declared for neutral vessels to export merchandise, Russian property, was understood by the foreign captains at Port Eultic, as well as by the local authorities. Moreover, we had no reason to be surprised at it. The declaration published by the Landon Gazette on the 28th of March of last year says, among other things:—

at it. The declaration published by the London Gazette on the 28th of March of last year says, among other things:

To preserve the trade of neutrals from any useless impediment, her Majesty is disposed, for the present, to relinquish a portion of the rights of war conferred by the law of nations. \* \* \* Her Majesty renounces the right of seizing enemy's merchandise on board neutral vessels, unless it be contraband of war.

The French decharation of the 29th of March, concerted with the British government, is no less explicit. It says:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French consents for the present to relinquish a portion of the rights, &c. The vessels of his Majesty will not seize enemy's property on board a neutral vessel, unless &c., &c.

These dispositions adopted for the present were therefore only temporary, the British government reserving to itself the right of having again recourse, whenever it might think fit, to the exercise of what it considered a right emanating from public law. It was allowable, therefore, to infer from the notification of Capt. Watson, such as it was made, that the British government had the intention of returning to the doctrine that "the flad does not cover the cargo." And, as we were the first to receive that information, it was our duty to inform thereof the governments who are on terms of peace and anifty with Russia. This we did by our circular of the 28th of April (10th May), simply, without bitterness, without comment.

If there was an error or a misapprehension, it would have been worthy of the British government to disayon.

amity with Russia. This we did by our circular of the 28th of April (10th May), simply, without bitterness, without comment.

If there was an error or a misapprehension, it would have been worthy of the British government to disavow simply and without any gratuitous suppositions, the intention attributed to it. The neutral States and we our selves would have taken note of such disavowal.

As regards the second point, that which concerns the ulterior pourpariers with the English envoy (parlementar) at Port Baltic refers also to the text of Captain Watson. That officer explains himself as follows to his commanding officer:—

The Governor asked me, he says, whether I could promise that they (the neutral vessels which had received permission to leave with Russian produce) would not be molested or stopped. I replied that the proclamation of Her Majesty was clear and precise, that he must be guided by it, and that, in case of their being captured the affair would be decided by the Admiralty Court.

Captain Watson adds:—

The Governor asked me to allow four fishing smacks, un decked, to proceed to Riga; and, having Information of the majesty was well as of the mames of the neutral vessel at anchor in the port and of their respective cargoog, I communicated to him your permission for them to sail, informing him at the same time that you had no infention of molesting the fown or any fishing smack, but that you could not guarantee that those boats would not be molested, as the Commander-in-Chief was expected, and he might issue other orders.

This report serves in some measure to complete an confirms in every point what we say in our circular the 28th of April. We have not therein made any allows the fishing smacks, as that did not concern the trade of neutrals. But Captain Waison bears out which we announced—namely, that he was not able to reply a positive manner to the question put to him. As regards the fishing smacks, he was obliged to refer to the orders which the Commander-in-Chief might have ceasion to issue; and,

THE RECENT MOVE TOWARDS A WESTERN ALLIANCE-

THE RECENT MOVE TOWARDS A WESTERN ALLIANCEPRINCE GORFSCHAKOPP AND THE EMPEROR ON MAI
THES OP FACT

[Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of London Jimes.]
A change for the better has taken place in the relitions between Austria on the one hand and England an
France on the other; and at the present moment the a
lied governments are, or profess to be, satisfied with it
Cabinet of Vienna. I do not pretend to answer for its
sincerity of the declarations recently made by that C
binet, nor can I affirm that these declarations are a
cepted by the generality of the public as bone, fide e
pressions of Austrian policy. All I mean to say is, the
this government does not hesitate to express its satisfication at the present position of affairs as relates to Autria. Prussia has sunk so completely in public estimation, and so little hope is there other doing anything hoorable or spirited, that not a word need be said. Thave a
ready contraducted, on good authority, the statement poforth in several of the German papers that England ar
France considered themselves disengaged, in consequenof the torgiver-rations of the Cabinet of Vienna, from 10
obligations contracted by the treaty of the 2d Recember, that a circular had been issued to that effect by the FrencForeign Office to its diplomatic agents abroad. The
was never any foundation for such a statement, but
presume it must have produced a certain effect, immuch as the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affai
thought it necessary some days since to ack the FrenForeign Office to its diplomatic agents abroad. The
was never any foundation for such a statement, but
presume it must have produced a certain effect, immuch as the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affai
thought it necessary some days since to ack the FrenForeign Office to its diplomatic agents abroad Thewas never any foundation for such a statement but
attached as bound by the treaty of the 2d of Decenber, or the centrary. The question was accompaniby the most positive declaration that Austria regardhersel PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AND THE EMPEROR ON MA

tiles, but only as against. Russia, and should resist at attempt on the part of that Power to invade or commonly and of hostility against the Ottoman torritory in the querier.

It is true that in the present state of the war, confinenciated in any regard for Russia, which prevented her of the present from commencing hostilities, but the when the proper moment arrived she should n hesitate to join the allies, and to fulfil to obligations she had voluntarily contracted, as means faithfully to fulfal. Agood deal more passed the same occasion, but I believe I have given the sustance of the conversation. In a word, her explanation were considered satisfactory to the French gives ment. Communications immediately took place betwee Vienna and Faris, and between these two capitals and London. The English government, on being made a quainted with these assurances, given spontaneously, I am led to believe, by the Cabinet of Vienna not unanically heritated to give them credence. They feared the it was little more than the repetition of the past-same vagueness, the same tair professions without meaning, or without the intention of fulfilling them. Of the measurements of the Finglish cabinet, I suspect that Lord I mension was the least disposed to take for granted sincerity of Anetria, and the name of an august persenge is manitoned as sharing largely the incredulity of lordship. That this should be the case is not astonicing, but, if I am slightly informed, and my informatic derived from an excellent source, these acropies givery, and I believe at the moment I write both governments are rather satisfied than otherwise—satisfied the believe that his poung imperial brother meant to other wie of the French, who had found it diffice to believe that his poung imperial brother meant to other wie of the present day in the policy of action, which, up to the present day in the policy of the french. The Finglesh called the satisfaction at the resumption of the former frigmentations with Austria. Whether these are destined to again, I